

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 41. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.The price of subscriptions to the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-
LARS per annum, paid in advance, or
FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.The terms of advertising in this
paper, are, 50 cents for the first inser-
tion of every 15 lines or under, and 25
cents for each continuance; longer ad-
vertisements in the same proportion.

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Friday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE HOUSE OF J. P. SCHATZEL,
ON MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON.The remainder of the Stock of GOODS
BELONGING to the late firm of J. P. SCHAT-
ZEL & CO. on a credit of 6 months, for
negotiable and approved endorsed Notes.

Consulting of the following Articles, viz.

70 Crates of QUEENSWARE, assorted to
suit country stores.

20 tons SWEDISH BAR IRON,

50 boxes PITTSBURGH GLASSWARE, assorted,

10 do. do. TUMBLERS,

4 boxes of HARDWARE, the assortment of
each consisting of
Carpenter's adzes, hammers and squares,
Knob, till, chest, stock, pad and trunk
locks.Brass mountings—comb, tooth and shav-
ing Brushes,

London and Bristol pewter plates,

Table and tea spoons,

Brass thimbles, nails and springs,

Gimblets and wood screws, lb. pins, dou-
bled bladed pocket knives, files assort-
ed, coffee mills, curry combs, and
musket flints.

250 lbs. GERMAN STEEL,

4000 lbs. COPPERS,

35 barrels CAROLINA ROZIN,

15 kegs spiced and pickled SALMON,

2 kegs SUGAR, damaged,

13 bags, 2 GREEN COFFEE,

5 barrels 3

29 boxes PRUNES,

4 boxes HERMITAGE WINE,

7 ditto CHAMPAIGNE WINE,

13 ditto CLARET WINE,

1 pipe FORT WINE, sour.

A. LE GRAND & CO. Auc'rs.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4t

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 1st day of November next,
at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, on
the premises, in Lexington,

THE BAGGING FACTORY,

NOW occupied by the subscribers, with
Lots and out houses belonging thereto,
together with all necessary implements for car-
rying on the business: an inventory whereof
to be exhibited on the day of sale, and to be
made good on the 1st day of January, 1818,
when possession will be given. Terms of sale:
Negotiable, and approved endorsed Notes, at
6 and 9 months from the day of sale, and then
to be executed.Persons desirous of becoming purcha-
sers can apply for further information a few
days previous to the sale, to the subscribers on
the premises.

JOHN SMITH & CO.

Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—5t

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and
are now opening in the house adjoiningMr. LEAVY, an extensive assortment of
SUS., BOMBAZETTS,
SATINS, FINE & COARSE CLOTHES,
GINGHAMS, CASSIMERES,

CAMBRICS—WOOLEN CORDS,

LADIES FASHIONABLE SHOES,

JUNIATA IRON,

And an elegant assortment of
LIVERPOOL & CHINA WARE.All of which are offered for less money than
any heretofore imported.

Lexington, October 4.—40—6t

The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the well known estab-
lishment of Mr. Benjamin Stont, respectfully
informs the public that he will continue,
at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to
carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

Business,

In all their branches, and will execute all or-
ders from the former customers of the estab-
lishment, and others, with promptitude and
in a workman-like manner. It will keep
on hand, for wholesale and retail, a constant
supply of SADDLES, HARNESS, and other
articles in his line. Country produce, parti-
cularly Whiskey, will be taken.—Also, several
APPRENTICES are immediately wanted to
the BUSINESS.

BURGESS S. MOODY.

N. B. Ten or fifteen BOARDERS will be
taken, and can be conveniently accommodat-
ed, with or without lodgings.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—6t

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla,

(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)

WILL in future be conducted by Doctor

CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of
the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co.They have on hand, and are importing, a very exten-
sive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate
terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no
hesitation in believing that they will be able to
give general satisfaction to those who may
favor them with their calls.Orders from a distance shall be promptly
attended to, by

CLOUD & GAINES.

Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—5t

C. B. M'ELWEE

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has
commenced the CABINET MAKING BUSI-
NESS, on Main Street 2d door from Main
Cross Street: C. B. M. feels some degree of
confidence, from many years experience in
Philadelphia, in offering his services to the
public. He has some first rate MAHOGANY
which he will make up to the newest fashions,
on reasonable terms. Punctuality and dis-
patch to those who may favour him with their
orders.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—7t

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to
the President, Directors and Company of
the Bank of Kentucky, and to the undersigned,
by LEWIS SANDERS, bearing date the
15th day of June, 1815, and acknowledged
before the Clerk of the County Court of Fayette
county, the 17th day of said month; and
another deed of trust bearing the same
date, and between the same persons, acknowledg-
ed the 28th day of June, 1815, the under-
signed, trustees as aforesaid, and as agents of
the Bank of Kentucky, will on the TWEN-
TY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,
[LAST] on the premises, proceed to sell to
the above business exclusively. All orders and
consignments, will be attended to and executed
with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales
at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

NOTICE.

LE GRAND having taken into partner-
ship Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction
and Commission Business will in future be
conducted under the name of

A. LE GRAND & CO.

13th Sept. 1817—tf

Auction & Commission Bu-
siness.THE subscribers inform the public, that
they have taken, for a term of years, large
and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late
Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the
above business exclusively. All orders and
consignments, will be attended to and executed
with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales
at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

morning.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

N. B. They will also attend particularly to
out-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture,
Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.

Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817—tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BRANCH BANK OF THE U. S.HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale,
an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,

SATTINETS, HARD-WARE,

KERSEYS, NAILS of every de-
scription, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

AND WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be
promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13—tf

The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and
Georgetown Patriot, will please insert the
above three times.

T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

Late Faverne to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.)

GRATEFUL for the very flattering encou-
ragement he has received since his com-
mencement in business, returns his sincere ac-
knowledgments to his numerous friends and
the public in general, and begs to assure them that
having completed arrangements for more ex-
tensively carrying on his business, their orders
shall be attended to with a degree of punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled in the western country.Gentlemen once leaving their measures with
him and addressing him by letter can have
complete suits of the most fashionable clothes
made to any part of the country on the shortest
notice.

NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS,

LADIES HABITS, &c. executed in a super-
ior style.Two or three young lads of respectable
family will be taken as apprentices.A few good JOURNEYMAN TAILORS
wanted, to whom constant employment and
liberal wages will be given.The Frankfort Argus, Paris Giesen and
Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the
above three times, and send their bills to this
office for collection.

Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6 1817—tf

H. SHINDELBOWER & CO.

BARBERS, HAIR DRESSERS AND DENTISTS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public in general, that they punctually
attend to the foregoing business, at their shop
on Short-street nearly opposite the house of O.
Keene, Esq. and near Wickliffe's and Lan-
phar's taverns. They also make all kinds of
Ladies HEAD-DRESSES and Gentlemen's
WIGS, and NECKLACES and BRAELETS,
elasic and permanent; and plat and curl Hair
for Ladies' heads. They also make head-dresses
which are fashionable in Spain, Holland, France
and Italy, together with all kind of business
connected with or attached to the foregoing.
They also have on hand a quantity of Mouth-
Water and Tooth-Powder, and Water for pre-
serving the hair, and Rose-Water, Soaps and
French Pomatum in pots and sticks.The attention of purchasers and capitalists
to this advertisement is earnestly solicited, as
the LANDS are not only extremely fertile, but
immediately in the vicinity of Lexington, and
assured, that they offer to the Agriculturalists
as well as Merchants and others desirous of
handsome country seats, a prospect for specula-
tion. The Town property is valuable, some of it
lying in the midst of the scenes of business,
and those that are not so, are well adapted to
building lots, and in directions to which the
town seems to be fast approximating.

A few good JOURNEYMAN TAILORS

wanted, to whom constant employment and
liberal wages will be given.The Frankfort Argus, Paris Giesen and
Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the
above three times, and send their bills to this
office for collection.

Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6 1817—tf

JOHN M'ELWEE & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN

GENERAL.

JOHN M'ELWEE, as again commenced the

SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his

employment workmen of the best kind.

Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as

cheap as any in the western country. I also

wish to inform the public that I have ready for

sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles,

and will have finished by the first of January,

1817, two more machines of the same amount.

Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,

can also be accommodated with a first rate

workman to superintend their business.

42—October 14, 1816.

JOHN M'ELWEE & CO.

BLANK, PAPER, &c.

WRITING PAPER,

LETTER PAPER,

BLANK DEEDS,

WARRANTS, PASSES,

BILLS OF LADING,

BANK CHECKS,

INDENTURES,

MASONIC DIPLOMAS,

GAMUTS—

and All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates,

sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the of-

fice of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—tf

CHARLES WILKINS,

MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Agent.

Sept. 30, 1817.—Oct. 4.—4t

Negroes and Land for Sale.

ON Wednesday, 5th November, will be
sold, to the highest bidder, on a credit of
12 months, the remainder of the estate of
William Ellis, deceased, consisting of eighteen
likely Negroes, amongst which are some very<br

be inflicted for this infringement of our colonial rights.

It is totally a new question, and one that I conceive to be involved in much doubt and difficulty, in consequence of the silence of the treaty of Ghent on this very important subject.

I am not ignorant that negotiations have been carried on respecting the fishery in question, between our government and that of America: Those negotiations were broken off in January last, it is true; but it is equally true that they have been renewed, and are still pending.

Under which circumstances, therefore, I do not consider myself justified in condemning this property to his Majesty; but shall decree that the vessels and property belonging to them, be restored to the claimants, on paying costs; from which decree, if the scizers are dissatisfied, they are at liberty to appeal to a superior court, where it is probable the subject has been under the discussion of able minds, and where the intentions of our government, with respect to it, can be fully ascertained.

LATEST FROM AMELIA-ISLAND.

ST. MARY'S, SEPT. 13.

"When I last wrote you, I entertained the most sanguine hopes of a speedy conquest of the Floridas; but our friends in the United States on whose promises we relied, have most grossly deceived us. We had used all our resources, and therefore were compelled to abandon the place, they having failed to furnish us with the requisite means to carry on the war in the enemy's country. The General embarked on Friday last, with all his suit, on board the Morgiana, (cursed be the name of the Morgiana) for she was to have brought us \$30,000 and 150 men; but, when she arrived, she had not one cent and but 30 men. The General then discovered that no confidence could be placed in his agents, and immediately resigned. This course will certainly be approved by every honorable man, and is an infinitely better one than if he had remained in command, and kept the Island as a rendezvous for *privateers*. Colonel Irwin has possession of the Island as yet, and says he will keep it—the General has granted him full power to hold it, and if practicable to conquer the whole country. I doubt whether he will be able to do so. The Patriots had a small skirmish with the enemy on last Wednesday morning, and defeated them—the loss of the Patriots was two killed and three wounded; that of the Spaniards could not be ascertained, but is supposed to be great—it is reported that one of their officers, a Major Dill, was killed. The enemy, it is said, intend attacking the Patriots again very shortly; if they do, the Patriots will beat them. I am sorry to say, that among the Patriots there is great want of subordination; every man fancies himself commander. They burnt the house of Mr. Fernandez, because it was suspected he harbored the Spaniards. This was done without the order or approbation of the Colonel. Every honorable man and officer has left the Island, who came to it with the General. I have also left, and shall return to —, whence I shall rejoin the General in some part of South America.

TO HENRY CLAY.

SIR—The affairs of the South American continent assume every day a more serious and interesting aspect. The most cold hearted observer begins to perceive that we have something depending on the issue of that conflict—we ought not, we cannot, be indifferent to the result. I have committed to paper some thoughts on the subject, and dedicate them to you; because I think the subject worthy the contemplation of your vigorous and comprehensive mind; because I believe the many generosity of your feelings, in all cases where *liberty* is the question, has already induced you to meditate upon it with that *heart-felt* anxiety which it ought universally to inspire; and that it would even lead you to run some risk and to make some *sacrifices* for the emancipation of millions of fellow-beings, pressed to the earth by military, commercial and religious tyranny. In short, I think it may be made apparent, even to those prudent politicians who would have us "live and move and have our being," only for *ourselves*, that as a matter of *sheer interest*, the affairs of South America deserve to command the attention and to attract the solicitude of the soundest heads and the best hearts of the nation.

No. I.

What course should the United States pursue, with regard to the present struggle for independence in South America?

The time has arrived when this question *must* be answered; when the government of this nation *must* decide; and therefore it is proper that it should be previously discussed, and as far as possible well understood in all its bearings: for, as was said by Rufus King last winter, in the Senate of the U. States, "the people of South America are at this moment independent and free—or rather they must now inevitably be so; and I trust in God, their total emancipation may soon be accomplished; for in their *freedom and independence* the permanent and best interests of this nation are materially and deeply involved."

It is not from a mere shallow love of novelty, that the attention of the people of this country has been drawn towards the affairs of South America; but it is owing to the late awful termination of the conflicts among the civilized nations of Europe, and the nature of the contest in the South, which have already awakened a very lively interest among the people of free America in the affairs of those inhabitants of this continent, who are making every possible effort to become free.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 24.

It is stated in the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that "the schr. Janus arrived at New-York from Leghorn, has on board the monument to be erected in Baltimore in honour of Washington."—This is a mistake—the marble for the monument *creeting* in Baltimore in honour of Washington, which is of an excellent quality for the purpose, was a donation from Gen. Ridgeley, the Governor of this state, and obtained from a quarry on his estate in Baltimore county.

The marble received at New-York from Leghorn will form a part of the

Battle Monument erecting here in memory of those brave men who fell in defence of our city, during the attack of an invading enemy in September, 1814.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 27.

The PRESIDENT has left Washington City on a visit to his family and estate in Virginia.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, (JOHN QUINCY ADAMS) has arrived at Washington with his family, and will immediately enter on the duties of his station.

SAMUEL W. DANA has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, having been elected President of the Branch Bank of the United States in Connecticut.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY returned to the city on Monday, from a short visit, with his family, to Virginia.

The Court Martial sitting in this city for the trial of Col. Wharton, adjourned on Friday. Their decision is not known, and cannot be until ratified by the President of the United States, whose absence will delay its publicity for some days. There is no doubt, we believe, of its being favorable to the accused.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, on account of necessary absence during the ensuing winter, has declined being considered as a candidate to represent the city of Baltimore in the Legislature of Maryland.

The steam boat from Norfolk, brought to Baltimore, on Tuesday 600,000 dollars in specie, for the United States Bank.

The officers of the Branch Bank of the United States at Providence, Rhode Island, are only just appointed. SETH WHEATON is President of the Bank, and NATHAN WATERMAN, Jun. Cashier.

The "Colonel Irvin of New-York," mentioned as having superceded General McGregor in the command of the forces on Amelia Island, is in fact Colonel Irwin, lately of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and a Member of the last Congress of the United States.

PLATTSBURG, SEP. 6.

It has long been regarded of the first importance to the interests of the northern section of this state, that the intercourse between Lake Champlain and the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, should be facilitated by good roads. The events of the late war have forcibly demonstrated the necessity of a good road from this place westward, in carrying on a frontier war. And it is with much pleasure we state that this work is going on, in pursuance of orders from the President of the United States, as mentioned in our last paper. About 230 of the 6th Regiment, under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Snelling, have been engaged with the utmost zeal and activity, since Friday, the 29th ult. The troops will work until the 1st of November, and it is calculated that sixteen miles of the road will be completed the present season. It is the determination of the officers engaged in this service, to make a permanent road—one that shall do honor to the Regiment, and be of service to the country; and as far as they have already gone, this determination has been rigidly adhered to.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO HENRY CLAY.

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No. I.

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It is not from a mere shallow love of novelty, that the attention of the people of this country has been drawn towards the affairs of South America; but it is owing to the late awful termination of the conflicts among the civilized nations of Europe, and the nature of the contest in the South, which have already awakened a very lively interest among the people of free America in the affairs of those inhabitants of this continent, who are making every possible effort to become free.

Europe we behold the restoration of the pope, the inquisition, and feudal despotism; taxation, oppression and famine bearing down and diminishing the numbers of the human race; and the presence of more than a million of bayonets, which has spread universal terror and a mute torpor over the general face of things.—In these ill-fated regions, prostrated humanity appears to be stripped of the last poor privilege of the wretched, the right of complaining.

The termination, or as I would most sincerely hope, the suspension of the European combat in the cause of liberty, exhibits a scene so full of the most distressing pictures, is altogether so melancholy, where the fraud and depravity of legitimacy are so strongly represented, that even the hardy and blushing advocates of the Pitt system, the hired tools and hacks of aristocracy, *all over this country*, by whatever name they have been called, are at length completely dumbfounded and silenced—not a single voice is raised in justification or apology of the present state of things in Europe; not one has had the effrontery to assert, that the very worst and most gloomy days of the French revolution were not preferable to the present state of things in Europe.—Formerly aristocrats, nobles and priests fled from one kingdom to another for refuge; now, the *middle men*, the cultivators of the earth, that most valuable and stable class of men, are torn loose by the rude arm of oppression, from their country; and regardless of those strong ties, which bind that class more than any other to the land of their nativity, emigrating and flying, in thousands, for repose and safety to this happy land of freedom and plenty.

When we meditate on the universal wretchedness which the "legitimacy" have spread over Europe, and on the frightful spectacle which it, at this moment, presents; it is perfectly natural that we should turn and contemplate the *finding strugles in South America* with the most anxious solicitude. The present generation have lived long enough to see a full, clear and ample development of what was meant by the cry for the restoration of *law, order and religion*, ad by the putting down of United Irismen, French Jacobins and American *emocrats*; how the *legitimacy*,

"Those juggling fiends no more believed, "That palter with us in a double sense; "That keep the word of promise to our ear, "And break it to our hope,"

have contended every thing like *nercy* or *good faith*, towards the very people who supported them: How sure and uniformly, dungeons and racks have been erected, and taxation, persecution and famine have ensued as consequences of their restoration of "*law, order and religion*!" How firm a hold, discontent and despair have taken on the great body of the people, throughout all the European nations; how the golden commercial dreams of the avaricious Dutch, to be reawakened by the restoration of *order*, have been disappointed! How the "noble" English, having drained the cup of *deception* to the very dregs, can have their loyalty no longer flattered or deluded, and require an *absolute power of imprisonment* to keep them down after this universal restoration of *law, order and religion*. And how likewise the poor Swiss have been compelled, by the late blessed restorations, to forego their love of country, and to fly to voluntary exile by thousands. In short, the predictions of the friends of freedom in the year 1794, as to what would be the consequences of the success of the combined monarchs, is now in 1817 recorded as unequivocal history, in every respect.

With all these impressive lessons full before them, will the people of the United States now again attempt to sit quiet, neutral and totally regardless of events, while the combined *legitimacy* are beating down the cause of liberty, not as formerly, on the other side of the great Atlantic, but just across the Sabine? Will they or can they stand by with perfect indifference, mere passive spectators, while the generous flame of liberty is extinguished, and a despotism of the most odious and gloomy cast is established immediately on their borders, on which it shall rear its head in the terrible triple form of a military, commercial and religious tyranny?

If we were to take a part in the present South American contest, it is believed there would be but one opinion as to the side on which we should arrange ourselves. The question therefore resolves itself into this; would the United States most promote the cause of freedom by indirectly countenancing the Patriots, or by openly recognising and aiding the principles of the Southern Continent as independent nations?

Except the question on the adoption of the declaration of the 4th of July 1776, there never was perhaps a more important and interesting one presented to the people of this country, than this, relative to the South American Patriots, and upon which their fate mainly, if not altogether depends. For, whatever may be the fitness of the South Americans for the reception of the principles of liberty, or their ability to maintain their independence and freedom when obtained; yet such are the numerous and greatly disadvantageous circumstances with which they have to contend, that their best efforts may be rendered abortive, and their fitness and ability for republican government may never be ascertained or fairly tried without countenance from other nations, and aid from some other than their own internal resources. There are no people who ought to feel with a strong sympathy or to understand more clearly than we, the circumstances of a colonial people, whose minds have been best instructed, and whose hearts are most stout in the cause of freedom. For our recent his-

tory will inform us what great disadvantages the pope, the inquisition, and feudal despotism; taxation, oppression and famine bearing down and diminishing the numbers of the human race; and the presence of more than a million of bayonets, which has spread universal terror and a mute torpor over the general face of things.—In these ill-fated regions, prostrated humanity appears to be stripped of the last poor privilege of the wretched, the right of complaining.

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moment, presents; it is perfectly natural that we should turn and contemplate the *finding strugles in South America* with the most anxious solicitude. The present generation have lived long enough to see a full, clear and ample development of what was meant by the cry for the restoration of "*law, order and religion*!" How firm a hold, discontent and despair have taken on the great body of the people, throughout all the European nations; how the golden commercial dreams of the avaricious Dutch, to be reawakened by the restoration of *order*, have been disappointed! How the "noble" English, having drained the cup of *deception* to the very dregs, can have their loyalty no longer flattered or deluded, and require an *absolute power of imprisonment* to keep them down after this universal restoration of *law, order and religion*. And how likewise the poor Swiss have been compelled, by the late blessed restorations, to forego their love of country, and to fly to voluntary exile by thousands. In short, the predictions of the friends of freedom in the year 1794, as to what would be the consequences of the success of the combined monarchs, is now in 1817 recorded as unequivocal history, in every respect.

With all these impressive lessons full before them, will the people of the United States now again attempt to sit quiet, neutral and totally regardless of events, while the combined *legitimacy* are beating down the cause of liberty, not as formerly, on the other side of the great Atlantic, but just across the Sabine? Will they or can they stand by with perfect indifference, mere passive spectators, while the generous flame of liberty is extinguished, and a despotism of the most odious and gloomy cast is established immediately on their borders, on which it shall rear its head in the terrible triple form of a military, commercial and religious tyranny?

If we were to take a part in the present South American contest, it is believed there would be but one opinion as to the side on which we should arrange ourselves. The question therefore resolves itself into this; would the United States most promote the cause of freedom by indirectly countenancing the Patriots, or by openly recognising and aiding the principles of the Southern Continent as independent nations?

Except the question on the adoption of the declaration of the 4th of July 1776, there never was perhaps a more important and interesting one presented to the people of this country, than this, relative to the South American Patriots, and upon which their fate mainly, if not altogether depends. For, whatever may be the fitness of the South Americans for the reception of the principles of liberty, or their ability to maintain their independence and freedom when obtained; yet such are the numerous and greatly disadvantageous circumstances with which they have to contend, that their best efforts may be rendered abortive, and their fitness and ability for republican government may never be ascertained or fairly tried without countenance from other nations, and aid from some other than their own internal resources. There are no people who ought to feel with a strong sympathy or to understand more clearly than we, the circumstances of a colonial people, whose minds have been best instructed, and whose hearts are most stout in the cause of freedom. For our recent his-

tory will inform us what great disadvantages the pope, the inquisition, and feudal despotism; taxation, oppression and famine bearing down and diminishing the numbers of the human race; and the presence of more than a million of bayonets, which has spread universal terror and a mute torpor over the general face of things.—In these ill-fated regions, prostrated humanity appears to be stripped of the last poor privilege of the wretched, the right of complaining.

The termination, or as I would most sincerely hope, the suspension of the European combat in the cause of liberty, exhibits a scene so full of the most distressing pictures, is altogether so melancholy, where the fraud and depravity of legitimacy are so strongly represented, that even the hardy and blushing advocates of the Pitt system, the hired tools and hacks of aristocracy, *all over this country*, by whatever name they have been called, are at length completely dumbfounded and silenced—not a single voice is raised in justification or apology of the present state of things in Europe.—Formerly aristocrats, nobles and priests fled from one kingdom to another for refuge; now, the *middle men*, the cultivators of the earth, that most valuable and stable class of men, are torn loose by the rude arm of oppression, from their country; and regardless of those strong ties, which bind that class more than any other to the land of their nativity, emigrating and flying, in thousands, for repose and safety to this happy land of freedom and plenty.

When we meditate on the universal

wretchedness which the "legitimacy"

have spread over Europe, and on the

frightful spectacle which it, at this

moment, presents; it is perfectly natural that we should turn and contemplate the *finding strugles in South America* with the most anxious solicitude. The present generation have lived long enough to see a full, clear and ample development of what was meant by the cry for the restoration of "*law, order and religion*!" How firm a hold, discontent and despair have taken on the great body of the people, throughout all the European nations; how the golden commercial dreams of the avaricious Dutch, to be reawakened by the restoration of *order*, have been disappointed! How the "noble" English, having drained the cup of *deception* to the very dregs, can have their loyalty no longer flattered or deluded, and require an *absolute power of imprisonment* to keep them down after this universal restoration of *law, order and religion*. And how likewise the poor Swiss have been compelled, by the late blessed restorations, to forego their love of country, and to fly to voluntary exile by thousands. In short, the predictions of the friends of freedom in the year 1794, as to what would be the consequences of the success of the combined monarchs, is now in 1817 recorded as unequivocal history, in every respect.

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his own course, at the expense of the reputation for veracity of the "historians of every country," cannot, even if his assertion be true, justify himself. No consideration can excuse historical unfaithfulness; and, with due deference to Mr. Eaton's superior knowledge, we would fain hope, for the sake of truth and of mankind, that he has calumniated Tacitus, Robertson, Ramsay, and the other great historians, to whom the world has hitherto looked up, as to fountains whence they could draw the purest and truest lessons of experience and wisdom.

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

Democracy and toleration have again triumphed in Connecticut. The Hartford federal paper, the *Mirror*, thus bewails the result of the September elections in that state:—"It falls to our lot this day to record the success of the democratic party in this state. A majority of 40 on 50 in the house, and between 1000 and 2000 votes for their council ticket, attest their triumph!" Upon this satisfactory issue, an eastern print remarks, that the progress of republicanism and toleration in the instance of Connecticut "must be particularly gratifying to the friends of political and religious freedom. The harmony of social life had been in some measure impaired by the intolerance of the dominant party. The current of public opinion is now flowing in a different channel; and that intelligent state will soon be in perfect accordance with her sisters of the Union." In Vermont too the fall contest has eventuated in the re-election of governor Galusha, and the other republican candidates, by increased majorities.

A letter from the Secretary of State to Col. R. M. Johnson, and others from Mr. Bagot and the governor of Canada, furnish reason to believe that "few, if any, of our citizens, who were captives in the late war, yet remain with the Indians."

The premiums for the Brighton cattle show are announced in the Massachusetts papers, which are to be awarded on the 14th and 15th October. They consist of 18 for the best specimens of stock, of from 5 to 100 dollars—making an aggregate of 830 dollars; two of 40 and one of 30 dollars for agricultural experiments; one of 75, one of 30, and three of 20 dollars for inventions in agriculture; and one of 50, one of 30, and four of 20 dollars, to be awarded for the best specimens of domestic manufactures. A ploughing match is to take place at the same time; and premiums of 35 dollars and 20 dollars will be given to the two teams which perform best.

The Treasurer of Connecticut has lately received ten thousand dollars, of the claim of that state against the government of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars were received last spring. On the 13th inst. the circuit court of the United States in New-York, judge Livingston, pronounced the awful sentence of death on FREDERICK JACOBSON, late master of the ship *Aristides*, convicted of sinking his ship at sea, for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters. The day for his execution we understand is the 6th of March next. Capt. J. it is said, received the sentence with composure, and requested as a favor of the court, "that he might not be confined in irons, that he might be executed in the dress he then wore, and that his body might not be given for dissection."

A Natchitoches letter writer suggests to the government the propriety of taking possession of the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande, in order to settle at once our right to that territory, and to prevent the Spaniards from instigating the Indians to molest the American settlers bordering on it. But the National Intelligencer replies, that such an occupation of that country would be a violation of our faith, pledged to Spain, to adjust the conflicting claims of the two nations by negotiation. It is hinted, too, that a negotiation may be pending, which may issue in a relinquishment of our right to territory in Texas, for East Florida, and remuneration for Spanish violation of our commerce. The pope's bull, published some time ago prohibiting the circulation of the Bible, is now stated to have been incorrectly translated, having only interdicted the circulation of such versions of that Holy Book as are not approved by the Apostolic See! We suspect that his holiness might as well have gone the whole, as they say in congress, and not permitted the Catholics to read the Bible at all, in the "vulgar tongue."

In answer to an article which is going the rounds of the newspapers, "that there is now standing in the state of Rhode Island, suitable timber sufficient to build upwards of 2000 line of battle ships," a Boston writer thinks it would be difficult to find a stick of timber, in the whole state, that would answer for one of the keel-pieces of a seventy-four.

Earl TALBOT is appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

The Sea Serpent has returned to the neighborhood of Cape Ann; but it is not probable that he will be taken, enterprizing as are the Marblehead fishermen.

An expedition of 6,000 troops from Spain, is said to have arrived at Lagona the latter part of July. English papers to August 14, contain repeated notices of improvement in the condition of the manufacturing districts, from the great increase of employment. A paper has been published, probably a forgery, purporting to be a protest of the Empress Maria Louisa against the occupation of the French throne by the Bourbons, addressed to the Congress of Vienna. A large fleet of transports, convoyed by two frigates, were to sail from Lisbon the 28th July, for the Brazils, to carry out 4,000 troops. The capture of several

Portuguese Indians, by a privateer fitted out at Baltimore, occasioned great sensation at Lisbon.

COMMUNICATION.

The Rev. THOMAS CHARLTON HENRY, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to become Associate Pastor of the congregation assembling in Market-street Presbyterian Church, given with the concurrence of the Rev. James McChord, Pastor of said Church, and the unanimous assent of the pew-holders.

THEATRE.

This Evening, October 11,

Will be performed for the last time, the elegant Comedy, called the

PROVOKED HUSBAND,

OR, A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

To conclude with an admirable Farce,

called the

Irishman in London.

* For particulars see bills of the day.

The curtain hereafter will rise at 20 minutes before 7 o'clock.

Oct. 11—1t.

Lectures on Philosophy.

THIS undersigned proposes to deliver during the ensuing winter, in the Transylvania University, Lexington Kentucky, two courses of Lectures: one on Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Experimental—and one on Moral Philosophy. Should he be blest with health, each course will embrace a collection of facts, and illustrations and applications of all to the arts of life, and to the happiness of man; equal, both in number and importance, to any thing contained in any course of the kind in the United States. Both courses will commence on the 2d Monday of November, and will be continued till the last week of March.—Eight Lectures at least, and four general examinations, will be given each week.

ROBT. H. BISHOP.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 8, 1817.

P. S. Of 77 Students, the whole amount of the session ending this day, twenty have not, during the whole session, missed a single Recitation. They have not missed more than two—and except in the case of sickness, not more than five or six have missed more than six Recitations. The undersigned challenge the WORLD to produce better scholars for the time, than the majority of the students of the Transylvania University have been, for the last four sessions.—

WILL be sold this MORNING, SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at Bradford and Magoon's AUCTION ROOM.

1 piece Blue Domestic Cloth

1 do. Gray do. do.

1 do. Green do. do.

6 Frock Coats

5 Close hooded do.

4 Coates

3 Pair Pantaloons

1 piece Superfine imported Blue cloth

1 do. do. do. Black do.

1 do. Molekin coating

Gassinetts

Threads, Buttons, Tapes, Ribbons, and

A barrel of Copperas.

ALSO—A large and elegant assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and fine

CUTLERY.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

BRDFORD & M' GOWAN, Auc'r's.

October 11, 1817.—1t.

Oct. 11, 1817—4t*

Lord Byron's Dramatic Poem.

JAMES W. PALMER Bookseller and Stationer, Main-street, opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Co. has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following recent publications:

MANFRED, a Dramatic Poem, by Lord Byron.

KOSTER'S TRAVELS IN BRAZIL, from 1809, to 1815.

LANGSDORFF'S VOYAGES TO JAPAN, &c.

OLIVE BRANCH—8th Edition.

Melish's New 6 Sheet Map of the United States, accompanied with a Geographical description, &c. &c. Together with many other new works.

J. W. P. has also lately received a number of articles of Stationery, consisting of Visiting Cards, Penknives, hot-pressed Letter Paper, Backgammon Boards, &c. &c.

He will shortly receive from Philadelphia, a variety of new publications. He has on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature.

Lexington, Oct. 11—3t.

HORSE MARKET.

On every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock,

Will be a regular sale at Auction, of

Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wagons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Persons wishing at any time to sell any of the above articles, are requested to make entry of the same with us, some days prior to, or at least before the day of sale.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auc'r's. & Com. Merchants.

October 11—1t.

AUCTION.

On Wednesday next, the 15th Octo. inst.

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

A VALUABLE STOCK OF

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of an elegant assortment of new and fashionable FRENCH GOODS, which will be offered on very liberal terms. Particulars in future papers. A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auc'r's. & Com. Merchants.

October 11—1t.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS FAUCHIER acknowledges with grati-

tude, the favors and encouragement she has received from the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity; and informs them that she has removed from Main-street, to a Brick House on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs. Bradford & Magoon's Auction Store, where she will continue the MILLINERY BUSI-

NESS as formerly, with the altering and bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the

neatest manner. She has on hand, and will

constantly keep, a handsome assortment of RIBBONS, with other trimmings, of the new-est Fashion, which she will furnish remarkably low. Also, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAPÉ and MUSLIN, and crimping of every description, done at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

FOUND

A BANK NOTE, which can be obtained by

the owner, upon application at the S. & Co.

of THOMAS and JAMES ANDERSON.

Lexington Oct. 11th—1t.

AUCTION OFFICE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose.

Cincinnati, Oct. 11—1t.

Bear, Otter & Mink Skins

WANTED.

THE highest price in cash for prime Bear, Otter & Mink Skins; will be given by

J. C. WENZEL.

Lexington, Oct. 11—1t.

BIRD SMITH

HAS now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, which he will sell low for CASH, Wholesale or Retail, at his stand on Cheapside,

Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy,

Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin,

Old Whiskey,

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga,

and Claret WINES.

Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,

Fish, Sgars, Snuff, best chewing Tobacco,

Spices, West India Prunes, Raisins, Cheese,

Windsor, Ross and Transparent Soap, &c. &c.

October 11, 1817.—1t.

JOHN STICKNEY,

HAS for sale at his Store, Shore Street, PUTTY, in any quantity, of the best quality, at his old established price of 25 cents per lb.

Also Window Glass, 2000 lb. Spanish

White—quantity of Common White at

12½ cts. per lb, very suitable for white-washing,

3,000 lb. Lambback, Gold Leaf, Paints, Oil

and Varnishes of every description—likewise

3000 lb. Coffee, which will be sold very low—

Cordials of the best quality, Brimstone, Indigo,

Glue, Alpice, Glass Bottles, Pewter &c. &c.

N. B. CASH given for FLAXSEED, TAL-

LOW and HOGS-LARD.

October 11, 1817.—1t.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS,

Watches and Jewellery.

WILL be sold this MORNING, SATUR-

DAY, Oct. 11, at Bradford and Magoon's

AN'S AUCTION ROOM.

1 piece Blue Domestic Cloth

1 do. Gray do. do.

1 do. Green do. do.

6 Frock Coats

5 Close hooded do.

4 Coates

3

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers about the 20th of August, a negro man by the name of GEORGE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion, with large whiskers, a scar on his throat, which was occasioned by his attempting to cut it; probably he has let the hair grow over the scar to prevent its being seen; he is a plasterer by trade, and pretty handy at any thing he is put at; clothing not recollect; The above reward will be given if taken in the state, and if taken out of the state Forty Dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to us in Lexington Ky.

JAMES M'CONNELL.

Sept. 20, 1817.-tf FRANCIS M'CONNELL

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1817.

NOTICE.—Written proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, until the 30th of Oct. ensuing, to furnish for the United States' military service seventy thousand yards of cotton drilling, and eighty five thousand yards of cotton shirting, of domestic manufacture. Samples of the drilling and shirting, on which it is intended to found contracts for those articles, will be transmitted to any manufacturer who shall make application for them, by letter addressed to this office, with such information as may be requested. A contract will not be made with the same manufacturer, or company, for a greater number of yards than 20,000, of either shirting or drilling. Bonds with sureties will be required for the due execution of all contracts; and no shirting or drilling which shall be declared by the United States' Inspector to be in any respect inferior to the sample on which the contract is founded, will be received at any price. The drilling is to be 27 and the Shirting 32 inches wide.

CALLENDER IRVINE.

Commissary General of Purchases.

The Editors of papers who publish the laws of the United States at Boston, Middletown, Conn. Providence, R. I. New-York city, Albany, Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del. Baltimore, Lexington, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, are requested to give the above an insertion once a week for six weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Commissary General at Philadelphia.

September 6, 1817.—6t

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family.

At the end of the year your rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturers of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion to coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in compleat operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of flour of the best quality, shorts, bran and corn meal, may be had at the mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase wheat and corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of staves, hoop poles, &c. for hickory and flour barrels, and other cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an extensive machinery for carding and spinning cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—tf

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property: 1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42 feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. M'Calla's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 1/2 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 5 1/2 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

JUL 19, 1817.—tf

J. C. WENZEL,

has just received from LONDON, a new assortment of PLANO PORTES,

ORNAMENTED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS, O superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.

He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workman in Philadelphia; and has just received from Boston and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of MUSIC.

Also, a variety of FLUTES, with one, six, or eight keys—CHAMBER ORGANS, CLAVIPIANES, VIOLINS, &c. and other musical instruments, &c. &c.

He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MAHOGANY VENEERING, of the best Jamaican wood, for cabinet-makers, and VENEERING SAWS.

Lexington, Sept. 13.—tf

For Sale or Exchange.

\$1750 worth of CARPENTER'S WORK, which will be either sold low for Cash, on a credit—or will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.

JULY 19, 1817.—tf R. S. TODD.

8 NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it becomes necessary for me to close all my former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately for a settlement of them, and those indebted to me are requested to make payment without delay.

HIRAM SHAW.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—tf

TOBACCO.

1000 lbs. wanted. Enquire of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

BRADFORD & WILSON, BOOK BINDERS,

HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12.—tf

FOR SALE, 72 1/2 acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February.

Dec. 14. 51—tf

WM. TOD.

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. THE FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorse or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. THE IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neale, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebtedness of the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEALE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—tf

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

SILVER PLATING.—DAVID A. SAYRE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the Silver Plating Business in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of Plated Bridles, Bits, Stirrup Irons, Carriage & Harness Mounting, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call—All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

JUNE 28—tf

THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON.

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no dearer—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant.

15th At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.

15th At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South-Carolina.

15th At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations.

The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that they shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commanders of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depredations of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Misouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations.

The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that they shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commanders of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depredations of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next.

JUNE 28—tf

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the